

GERMAN GUNS PREPARE FOR DRIVE AT CALAIS AND DUNKIRK

sacks are pursuing Gen. Kirbach's retreating army south of Haila and have forced the River Luvka, which parallels the River Luvka. The western bank of the Luvka dominates the wooded eastern bank, but it is considered unlikely that the demoralized Austrian Army will be able to concentrate sufficient troops to prevent a Russian passage of the river and a continuance of the advance in the direction of Dolina, thirty-five miles west of Stanislau.

The co-operation of the Seventh and Eleventh Armies north of Haila with the Eighth Army south of that town has been like clockwork.

The success of the Eighth Army, the military critic of the Petrograd Betch says, separates the German Army of Gen. von Bothmer from the Third Austrian Army under Gen. Kirbach and forced the evacuation of Haila, which is not strictly a fortress, but a strong bridgehead protecting the positions of Gen. von Bothmer's army from the east and southeast.

TURKS ARE FIGHTING WITH TEUTONS IN RUSSIA.

Gen. von Bothmer's army of Austrians, Germans and Turks north of the Dniester and east of Lemberg, and also the other Austro-German armies in Volhynia are endangered by the break the Russians have made in the line south of the Dniester, because the Russians are now closer to the enemy to the chief passes through the Eastern Carpathians. The German report admits that the Austro-Germans have withdrawn behind the Lomnica River, and from there to Stryl, the entrance to Varcovka Pass, through which runs one of the important railroads, is only thirty miles.

From the Lomnica to Sember, the entrance to the Usok Pass, through which another important railroad runs, is sixty-three miles. From Lemberg to Stryl it is forty miles, and it is the same distance from Lemberg to the nearest point of Gen. von Bothmer's line.

The advance the Russians are now making is similar to the one made by Brusilov in the early part of the war, when he took a large number of prisoners and captured Lemberg and overran Galicia.

Berlin Admits Further Retirement in Galicia.

BERLIN, July 11.—Admission of a further retirement by the Austro-German forces in Galicia was made today in the official statement from German Army headquarters. On the front northwest of Stanislau the army has withdrawn "behind the lower course of the Lomnica River."

"Front of Prince Leopold—Near Riga, Dvinsk and Smolensk (the northern end of the Russian front) the fighting activity has increased."

"Army group of Gen. von Boehm-Ermell: The Russians between the Rupa and the Dniester were somewhat inactive. Enterprises by our thrusting troops resulted in the capture of prisoners and booty at several places."

"At the close of the fighting which developed yesterday northwest of Stanislau our troops were withdrawn behind the lower course of the Lomnica River."

"In the fighting areas of the other armies there were no operations on a large scale."

The night report says merely that "there are no events of special importance to report."

Recruiting Drive Sweeps Russia With Wild Desire to Fight.

PETROGRAD, July 11.—The Russian offensive is stimulating martial spirit throughout the country. The War Office is receiving daily scores of telegrams from various parts of Russia, Siberia and the Caucasus telling of the formation of "storm battalions" and from garriens asking to be sent to the front.

An organization has been formed under the name of "The General Russian Union for the Formation of a Voluntary Army." Already sixty branches are engaged in recruiting. This organization is deluged with demands from women who desire to enlist. It is proposed to concentrate all women applicants at some point outside Petrograd for drilling.

In the army itself the storm-battalion movement is growing. One body has asked permission to assume the name "Kerensky Battalion."

WURSTER WILL FILED.

Estate, Estimated at \$200,000, Divided Among Family.

The will of Frederick W. Wurster, once Mayor of the City of Brooklyn, disposing of an estate believed to amount to more than \$200,000, was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office in Brooklyn. Mr. Wurster died June 27 at Belgrade Lakes, Me. The testator's automobile and household effects he left to his widow, Mrs. Annie B. Wurster, also the income from a trust fund of \$25,000 so long as she does not remarry. To his son, Frederick W. Wurster, Jr., he left the stock in the F. W. Wurster Realty Company and one-half of a \$100,000 mortgage bond executed by the latter company. The remaining half of the mortgage bond is divided equally among Mr. Wurster's daughters, Mrs. Emilie M. Harwell, Mrs. Carolyn A. Perry, Mrs. Louise C. Schermerhorn, Mrs. Bertha H. Couch and Mrs. Katherine A. Ray. The remainder of the estate is left equally to the five daughters. Mrs. Ray's share is in trust.

KEEP ATTRACTIVELY YOUNG

Who says you can't keep your skin like an infant's? Thousands of women will advance in years one that phenomenon.

DR. JAS. P. CAMPBELL'S ARSENIC COMPLEXION WAFERS

They have never resorted to artificial measures such as creams, powders, rouge, etc., to keep their complexion clear and away the causes of skin imperfections. These complexion wafers are the only remedy for skin troubles. A week of their use in your better complexion. Guaranteed pure and safe. Sold by all druggists. Mailed in plain cover for 50c and \$1.00 from Richard P. & Co., 342 Broadway, N. Y. Free druggist card and Dr. Campbell's Wafers for you from his wholesale dealer.

GERMAN CANNON PREPARE WAY FOR DRIVE ON COAST

Hindenburg Making Ready for Thrust at Calais and Dunkirk.

LONDON, July 11.—The northernmost extremity of the western battle front, the North Sea coast of the bit of Belgium saved by the Allies, is the centre of military activity to-day. Every available German gun, including some of the heaviest long range naval rifles, is hammering the British and Belgian trenches along a fifteen-mile front from the sea to Dinan.

It is declared in military circles here that Hindenburg is preparing to make one great, final thrust for Dunkirk and Calais, the two great French seaports, connecting links with Great Britain.

Both the British and Belgian statements indicate that the Allies expect such a thrust, and are waiting for it to develop to show the Germans just how strong is the Allied defense. Field Marshal Haig, beating the Germans to it, has begun raiding the Teuton trenches near Nieuport. The Belgians report heavy German bombardments, especially on Belgian centres of concentration, and a German raid on Belgian trenches near St. Georges, just east of Nieuport.

Artillery fighting in Belgium that "reached a pitch of great intensity" is reported in last night's official statement from British headquarters in France. The day report told of a slight advance of the British line east of Ostend (one mile northeast of Wytschaete) and also of a successful raid south of the Ypres-Comines Canal, where prisoners were captured.

"Last night we entered enemy trenches in the neighborhood of Nieuport and inflicted casualties on the Germans," says the night report.

"In the night," says the Belgian command, "the enemy's artillery tried to approach our advanced positions south of St. Georges, but was repulsed. The artillery activity was quite marked along the front. In the afternoon very lively action occurred near Nieuport as far as south of Dinan. It was less intense near Steenstraete and Het San. Yesterday the German artillery shelled various localities behind our front and found some victims among the civilian population."

Aerial Battle Grows Near Ypres.

BERLIN, July 11.—On the coast, in the Ypres and east of Wytschaete, in Flanders, says the statement from army headquarters, "the artillery duel attained greater intensity than on the preceding days. A thrust of English infantry at Hollebeke was repulsed. Northeast of Messines, near Lens, in the vicinity of Frezenburg and northwest of St. Quentin reconnoitering engagements occurred."

Along the Chemin-des-Dunes the intensity of the artillery duel increased. Partial attacks by the French south of Courtrai, south of Cerey, last night were repulsed."

Germans Resume Bombing With Big Guns on Alsace.

PARIS, July 11.—Along the Alsace front the Germans again have made strong attacks in an effort to get a firm hold on the French trenches, but, as with every blow they have made all women applicants at some point outside Petrograd for drilling.

In the army itself the storm-battalion movement is growing. One body has asked permission to assume the name "Kerensky Battalion."

WARNS OF "SUFF" TRAGEDY.

Miss Rowe, "Anti," Says War Will Help Bring Tragedy.

Warning of a tragedy of woman suffrage was given to the Tammany Club of the Tenth Assembly District last night by Miss Charlotte Rowe, organizer for the New York state Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

"Every time a man is killed in battle the feminine sex so much nearer their goal," Miss Rowe said. The suffragette said that woman's hour has come. A woman's hour has come. The place of men now is in the battle line. The Anti-Suffragettes don't want to strip men of their jobs and their manhood. We are going to hold his jobs and votes for him in the future."

"What right does any woman have in accepting the support of her husband year after year and on Election Day go to the polls and with a paper ballot disfranchise him? At the door of this grand Empire State tragedy stands knocking."

Richest Woman Socialist in America Declares Herself Out of Her Own Party For Love of Country and Democracy

Rose Pastor Stokes Says First, Last and All Time She's Socialist, but Can Do More Effective Work Outside a Party That Does Not Support Government in Its War for Democracy—Once Declined to Wear American Flag, but "Doesn't Feel That Way Now," for She's a Woman WITH a Country.

Marguerite Mooers Marshall.

"I did not sleep for six nights. For months I was bowed down to earth. It seemed to me that chaos ruled, that my own individual world was being swept utterly away. Then there came to me a vision of what was to grow out of the war, of the breaking of the old moulds of oppression, of new freedom for all peoples."

"Always this vision has remained with me. And so I cannot align myself any longer with a party which says that the issues of the war are meaningless to us, that the United States is committing the crime of all the ages in entering the strife. To protest against universal service for the cause of democracy seems to me unjust, unfair, indefensible. Personally I am willing to serve the Government in whatever capacity I am deemed most useful."

THAT is how Rose Pastor Stokes, the most distinguished woman Socialist in the country, read herself out of the Socialist Party and into an America fighting for democracy, when I talked with her yesterday afternoon in her charming home on Carlton Island, Stamford, Conn.

There are two words, both beginning with "G," which summarize the wife of J. G. Phelps Stokes—tense and tawny. Hair and skin are brown; tawny, voice and body are electrically tense, eyes are both adjectives.

She made a singularly vivid figure against the background of the most beautiful room I have ever seen; with walls of rough gray stone, and set all about, tall stalks of larkspur blue as the Round beneath the windows.

From the time of her romantic marriage to a member of one of New York's oldest and richest families, Mrs. Stokes has been a leader in many radical movements, but always, since July, 1906, a standard-bearer of the Socialist Party. Now she and her husband have announced their resignation from the party, because they have lost faith in it and their earnest support of America's entry into the world-war.

"I am a Socialist," Mrs. Stokes explained to me so carefully and emphatically that I must not keep back the statement any longer. "But I believe that I can serve better the things in which I believe by working outside the Socialist Party, although it was the happiest day of my life when I joined that party. Socialism must come first in the countries most nearly democratic. Those countries are the Allies. Germany is the one nation in Europe which stands in the way of democracy. I admit that the war was brought about by capitalism, but it is a tremendous weapon in the hands of those who believe in democracy. We must not shrink from using it."

"Let me tell you a little story which illustrates my point of view," Mrs. Stokes said, with her quick, charming smile.

"A friend of mine, an I. W. W. leader, approached me one day because I was knitting for the Red Cross. 'You know,' she challenged, 'that in both trenches are working people; that they are being ordered to kill each other.'"

"I replied, 'when you are conducting one of your campaigns, do you care what happens to the American Federation of Labor? There are 2,000,000 of them, and you lead only a few; yet you deliberately encourage forcible conflict between two groups of workers for the sake of the principles in which you believe. That is what Europe is doing? And I believe the have the better cause.'"

"THERE are people who cannot see that they, that we, are fighting for an ideal," added Mrs. Stokes. "There are always some who will keep their jobs, will even take the jobs left by other men, when that battle for democracy known as a strike is in progress. The man says, 'Why should I strip my right? How does it concern me? You may not even win what you want for yourself.'"

"The neutral who says the war means nothing to him, that it will accomplish nothing, is in a brief of vision, of an ideal, as the seab."

"YOU are able to be a patriot, though you are a Socialist," I observed with relief. "The other day one of New York's most brilliant young radicals said he did not stand with the Star Spangled Banner because he was a Socialist. He was not a Socialist, because he could not understand patriotism. I cannot understand him. I understand how intellectual sources, cynical one may be, love of country is so instinctive a thing that when one sees the flag—well, my heart leaps up when I hold it. A cable in the air."

"I understand that young man," Mrs. Stokes said softly, "because for years I felt as he does. My husband and I were once travelling in South America on Washington's Birthday. We were the only members of our



MRS. ROSE PASTOR STOKES.

party who would not wear an American flag.

"I do not feel that way now," she said.

"I do not feel that way now," she said. "I have no doubts, I knew at last that I sat beside a woman WITH a country. I was not surprised when, in answer to my question, Mrs. Stokes told us that she had helped take the 1910 census for her State, and that she had registered to serve the Government at need. 'I said that I could drive a motor car and be dream-making,' she recalled, with a little smile of depression. 'I believe that war will ripen

CONGRESS RUSHES BILL TO PROVIDE HUGE AIR FLEET

Takes Up To-Day Measure Calling for 22,000 Machines and 107,000 Trained Men.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Thoroughly impressed with the need for the earliest possible moment of an adequate aviation force to cope with Germany, the House Committee on Military Affairs has decided to report to-day the bill to create an immense aerial establishment. The measure will be submitted to the House practically as recommended by the War Department.

While the appropriation of \$639,000,000 requested will be sufficient for getting the present plans under way, it does not represent the entire sum that is to be used for building up America's aerial force. Additional sums will be necessary early in the next session of Congress.

With the sum so far asked for, the War Department will construct at least 22,000 airplanes and raise approximately 107,000 men. Twenty-four training stations will be established throughout the country.

The need of quick action is recognized practically by every member of the committee. The prediction was made to-day that the bill would be reported unanimously and that if necessary it could be put through the House in an hour. The only differences of opinion arise over details in the legislation.

Great advance is reported in the development of an aviation engine that will stand the most rigorous requirements. It will be constructed as rapidly as the airplanes, so that nothing will be delayed on that account. The new engine is said to have proven highly satisfactory in severe tests.

100 Were Killed in Air Raid Over Krupp Works at Essen.

AMSTERDAM, July 11.—The Nieuwspaper Maasricker, Holland, reports that Dutch workmen who were laid off at the Krupp Works on account of the destruction of buildings in the recent French air raid, assert that a quarter of the Essen plant was destroyed. The material damage is placed at millions of francs, and it is said that 100 employees were killed and hundreds of others, including 40 French prisoners, wounded.

One, and possibly two, French airplanes dropped bombs on Essen last Friday. The official German report of the raid said only two bomb holes were found.

dam quotes the Koelnische Volks-Zeitung as authority for the statement that von Bethmann-Hollweg promised the Reichstag that he would consent to the resignation from the Cabinet of Zimmermann and Helfferich. In addition, five members of the Prussian Cabinet will be asked to resign, says the paper.

The Kaiser and his Chancellor still maintains their opposition to the peace demands of the Reichstag is strongly indicated in various accounts of the Chancellor's utterances. Thus a despatch from Bern says:

"According to Berlin newspapers, the German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, said to members of the Reichstag:

WHITMAN URGED TO FILL VACANCIES IN DRAFT BOARDS

Many Men Named in New York City Cannot Even Be Located.

ALBANY, July 11.—Philip J. McCook, Chairman of Mayor Mitchell's committee, conferred with Adjutant General Storey to-day in an effort to straighten out the difficulties in the organization of the Exemption Draft Boards in New York City.

Mr. McCook said that many of the appointees had found that the work involved was greater than they had expected, but that the State officials were endeavoring to get them to remain on the boards. He declared that he had been assured that successors to the men who could not serve would quickly be nominated and that Gov. Whitman would send their names to Washington for appointment without delay.

Mr. McCook said that substitutions will have to be made for the following men, who have either resigned, who could not be found at the stated address, who were out of the district of the board for which they were named, or who have received commissions in the Federal service:

Manhattan—John Wade, Dr. Zeilek Schardin, Soren Thomassen, Dr. M. E. O'Donovan, J. N. Lopetz, Oscar E. Horn, How Crosby, S. L. Prince, J. A. Dargen, Collin Armstrong, Dr. H. A. Haugel, Michael Buffel, A. C. Cox Jr., S. Strunsky, Dr. F. M. Law, Martin Allison, Dr. Sabin (no initial), H. L. Wolfe, Melville Chaler, Leon Miller, Ralph Pultizer, C. Blaudy, Samuel Periman, Dr. Scott, M. C. Berger, Dr. Bronck, H. Nicola, Dr. J. J. Decker, Rinehart (no initial), James Breckenridge.

Brooklyn—J. N. Morgan, M. B. Harris, W. M. Sayre, Dr. T. B. Spencer, Dr. M. L. Strahl, David Martin, J. N. Quail, T. H. Neaton, Dr. B. G. Blackman, Dr. George J. Fisher, Dr. Augustus E. Cordes, M. C. Berger, Dr. Edward Monarick, J. N. Rothlein, Dr. M. J. Malament, F. S. Kirk, Dr. Charles E. Fisher.

Queens—Charles Dusenberry, Theodore H. Spratt, N. H. Donald, Samuel Dix.

SOME DISQUALIFIED FOR DRAFT BOARDS; WORK IS DELAYED

Although it was demonstrated to-day that it is possible for the newly appointed local exemption boards to finish their preliminary work in a short time with proper organization, there were further evidence that the work will not be completed here this week, and that, consequently, the drawing at Washington may be delayed for several days.

Edward E. Boyle, President of the Board of Elections, who had charge of registration but is not concerned with the work of the local boards once he has turned over to them their registration cards, said that up to last evening he knew of two Assembly Districts in the city in which all of the registration cards had been delivered. These two districts were the Ninth, Manhattan, and the Fourth, Queens.

There being no central organization to receive reports, only the members of the local boards themselves, as to the progress of the work in their districts. The law requires that each board report organization to the Adjutant General. After that nothing is required in the way of a report until each local board has finished the renumbering of the cards and the preparation of the lists.

That this work could have been done in a matter of days has been shown in the three days allowed by the Provisional General's office has been demonstrated by the local board in the Fifth Assembly District in Queens. As with exemption cards, this is the only exemption board which has concluded its work, yet it has a large district, covering a great area of the city, and the cards which it handled totalled 2,156.

The members of the local board in that district are William T. Yale, Rawden W. Kellogg and Dr. Joseph Thomas. Mr. Kellogg lives in Hollis and the other two in Queens. They have been working until late on Saturday night, and twelve on Monday until a late hour, when the work was completed. A list of the men who were registered to serve on the board is being prepared, and is on display at the headquarters designated.

In at least three cases it was found yesterday that men who had been named in the United States had been appointed to local boards. Two of these cases affect boards on the east side, and the third affects a board in the Bronx. The law specifically requires that each member of a board must be a citizen.

Five Lost Their Lives in Fire.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—Five men were burned to death in a fire which destroyed two rooming houses on the water front last night. Search in the ruins was continued to-day for other persons who were reported missing.

Sunday Is Named As Day of Prayer For N. Y. Soldiers

ALBANY, July 11.—By the following proclamation, Gov. Whitman to-day appointed Sunday, July 15, as a day of patriotic prayer:

Whereas, On the 15th day of July the troops of our National Guard will be, by proclamation of the President, taken over into the Federal service of the United States, and sent out of the State to Federal concentration camps, and

Whereas, There will shortly also be taken into the Federal service by means of the operation of the Military Conscription Law our State's quota of men for the United States Army;

Now, therefore, I, Charles E. Whitman, Governor of the State of New York, do appoint Sunday, July 15, as a day upon which all our people, of whatever religion or creed, shall repair to their houses of worship and offer up prayer to Almighty God on behalf of our gallant young manhood now about to go forth to battle in a most righteous cause in the armies of our beloved Nation, discharging thus their duty as worthy descendants of our ancestors, who, while gaining for us our liberty, acknowledged in their Declaration of Independence their firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence.

PRESIDENT TO DRAW FIRST NUMBER IN NEW ARMY DRAFT

(Continued from First Page.)

well meaning but confused citizens who have been notified that they are on the local boards, but are unable to comprehend what their duties are. Until they perform their official functions the actual draft in Washington must be postponed.

The regulations governing physical examinations of men eligible to the service, just issued, indicate that the physical tests for those called in the selective draft will be almost as severe as the tests prescribed for recruits in the regular army.

It is as Prof. Irving Fisher of Harvard claims, 99 per cent. of our males are physically deficient, it will be necessary to examine almost the entire registration before approximately 650,000 men required can be accumulated on the sole basis of physical qualification.

The details of the draft as they have been outlined in The Evening World will be modified in the direction of speed by a grouping of figures. The initial plan provided for a drawing of figures from one to six thousand.

EACH "KEY" NUMBER WILL DRAW THOUSANDS OF MEN.

Each "key" number will designate one man in every draft precinct. But only about half the men so designated, it is expected, will be required to serve. Why the estimate is so high became apparent when it was announced that the physical standard would be practically as rigorous as in the Regular Army. Through a draft net with meshes so large many thousands must escape. The regulations for the physical examinations, as approved by Mr. Baker, have been mailed to 4,500 physicians and surgeons attached to local boards.

The text of the requirements was not made public, but it may be said that in general they are as follows: Height, 5 feet 1 inch to 6 feet 6 inches. Weight, between 115 and 211 pounds. Variations in weight above 211 pounds are not disqualifying unless sufficient to constitute obesity. Chest measure, 31 to 38½ inches. The prospective soldier must be sound organically and mentally and

must have good teeth and feet. Examinations of the eyes and ears are to be made by charts and whispering tests. DRAFTED MEN MUST BE PHYSICALLY PERFECT.

Almost any disease of the lungs or heart is disqualifying. The men must have at least four serviceable molars—two above and two below opposed.

The pulse and respiration must be nearly normal and the skin in good condition. Old dislocations and badly united fractures form a disqualification. Chronic disease of any kind will disqualify.

Before the heart and lung test the conscripted man will be required to jump straight up, kick the heels up behind, hop around the room first on one foot and then on the other and then make several standing jumps.

Persons suffering from tuberculosis and other communicable diseases, or from social diseases of course will not be accepted. The feet will receive special attention. Eligibles who are flat footed will not be accepted. The feet play an important part in the effective work of an army. It was explained, and although trench warfare is not so exacting as open campaigning, no man will be accepted whose feet would make him a poor marching soldier.

Officers here hesitate to suggest how many men may be discarded because of their inability to meet the physical requirements. It is expected that thousands will be reached in the draft who have already tried to enlist in the army and have been refused because of their health. Some officers suggested to-day that the number discharged for physical reasons may reach into the hundreds of thousands in the first call.

Quotas for the various States are expected to be announced within a few days. The population statistics recently supplied to Gen. Crowder, on the basis of which the quotas are being apportioned, show that New York has a population of 11,187,000, and the population of New York City is given as 6,504,135. The State population represents a little more than 10 per cent. of the population of the entire country, and it is calculated New York City will be called upon to supply about 40,000 men for the National Army.

DOG BITES THREE CHILDREN.

Policeman's Bullet Ends the Animal's Career in Newark.

A dog that ran through Newark streets last night bit three children before it was shot by Patrolman Schmidt. The dog's brain will be analyzed for rabies in the Board of Health laboratory.

James Rush, six years, of No. 33 Vincent Street, was the most severely bitten of the children. The dog bit him on the right arm, left leg and left hand. Patrolman Schmidt, in the left hand, then Schmidt and his revolver arrived.

The children's wounds were cauterized.

Your Life may some day be saved by taking six Bellans dissolved in a little hot water if you have a severe attack of indigestion. Keep 25c pkg handy. It's harmless BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION

DIED.

COONEY.—July 9, JAMES EDWARD COONEY.

Served at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1970 Broadway (Campbell Building), Thursday, 2.30. Interment private.

WALAMARE.—SIDNEY WALAMARE.

Served at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1970 Broadway (Campbell). Time later.

CHOCOLATE ALMOND NOGAT—A box of (delicious) candy delicatessen, made from the choicest and purest Creamery products, rich chocolate and finest almonds, each piece wrapped in sanitary waxed paper. POUND BOX 21c

ASSORTED COGNAC CARMEL—A collection of dainty squares, presenting a masterly blended combination of the choicest and finest Cognac and Purest Caramel. Each piece wrapped in sanitary waxed paper. POUND BOX 29c

54 BARCLAY STREET—CHOCOLATE 6.50 a box. (Sat. 10 a.m. to 12 a.m.) 55 CORTLANDT STREET—CHOCOLATE 6.50 a box. (Sat. 10 a.m. to 12 a.m.) PARK ROW & NASSAU ST.—CHOCOLATE 6.50 a box. (Sat. 10 a.m. to 12 a.m.) 400 BROOME STREET—CHOCOLATE 6.50 a box. (Sat. 10 a.m. to 12 a.m.) 55 EAST 23D STREET—CHOCOLATE 6.50 a box. (Sat. 10 a.m. to 12 a.m.) 678 FULTON ST., 8 K'LYN.—CHOCOLATE 6.50 a box. (Sat. 10 a.m. to 12 a.m.) 1285 BROADWAY, Brooklyn, Closes 11.30 p.m. M-Saturday 12 p.m. The specified weight includes the container.

Loft New York